Your Own Case. And see if you need a medicine that is prepared especially for indigestion. If none of the following symptoms are found in your case you have no such thing as indigestion and need none of this or any other medicine for indigestion. All persons suffering from stomach or intestinal indigestion, or both will have one or more of the following symptoms: Sour Stomach, Belching, Bloating, Pain in Stomach and Bowels, offensive breath, bad taste in mouth, coated tongue, headache, backache, nervousness, appetite poor though may be good at times, loss of ambition, constipation, occasionally bowels running off, cold hands and feet, feeble circulation and many other symptoms not mentioned. * * * In preparing a special treatment for indigestion our work would lack completeness should we fail to give the liver proper attention, as it performs a very important part in the process of indigestion, as all organs must work together. We therefore recommend our liver tablets as a part of the special treatment. * * * produce natural evacuation * * * conditions where there is an inactive condition of the liver. Every box of indigestion treatment contains one box of our liver tablets. * * * Liver Tablets"; (box label) "Liver Tablets * * * Liver Tablets * * * Prepared especially for the liver."

On June 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22654. Adulteration and misbranding of fluidextract of squill. U. S. v. 23 Bottles and 198 Bottles of Fluidextract Squill. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 31173. Sample nos. 43042–A, 43043–A.)

This case involved shipments of fluidextract of squill, labeled "U. S. P.", which was below the pharmacopoeial standard. The label failed to declare the alcohol content.

On September 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 221 bottles of fluidextract of squill at Garfield, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about September 6, 1933, from Perryville, Md., and in part on or about September 9, 1933, from Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "1 Pint Fluidextract Squill (Fluidextractum Scillae) U. S. P. B. R. Elk & Company, Mfg. Chemists, Garfield, N. J."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the container.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Fluidextract Squill (Fluidextractum Scillae) U. S. P.", was false and misleading; and for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

On August 10, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22655. Misbranding of Female Re-Lax Lozenges, and Steriltone. (U. S. v. (Dr.) H. Will Elders. Plea of guilty. Fine, $500.** (F. & D. no. 31324. Sample nos. 29248–A, 35364–A.)

Examination of the drug products involved in this case showed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labelings.

On or about July 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against (Dr.) H. Will Elders, St. Joseph, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about January 25, 1933, from the State of Missouri into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of Female Re-Lax Lozenges,

and on or about February 18, 1933, from the State of Missouri into the State of California of a quantity of Steriltone, which products were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Female Re-Lax Lozenges contained extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative drug, ginger and belladonna, podophyllin, and a compound of strychnine, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate and colored with a red dye; and that the Steriltone consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, including hydrastis and a laxative drug, ferrous sulphate, and arsenic trioxide.

It was alleged in the information that the articles were misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles falsely and fraudulently represented that they were effective (Female Re-Lax Lozenges) as a treatment for bowel trouble; effective to eliminate poisonous secretions, to clear the complexion and have indirect beneficial results on the nervous organism; effective to promote vim, vigor, vitality, and health; effective when used in connection with Steriltone to relieve congestion and irritation and tend to build up health, strength and vitality for women at or during the menstrual periods and other times; effective as an aid to nature in eliminating impurities which so largely influence the menstrual flow and in relieving congested conditions throughout the female organs at menstrual period; effective to eliminate to a great extent the miseries, headaches, backaches, and cramps occurring during the menses; effective to exactly meet the requirements of women during the menstrual periods, to relieve the congestion that occurs through the uterus and other female organs during periods, to relieve any sluggish condition of the abdominal organs, to relieve the tendency for congestion of female pelvic organs in general, to insure monthly periods in a natural way, to have a peculiar and beneficial action in bringing about an increased flow of bile, to ward off many serious complications that might arise, such as lumbago, jaundice, stomach derangement, toxemic (sick) headache, myalgia, and many others; effective to relieve habitual constipation; effective as a treatment for constitutional weakness in women; effective to aid digestion and to keep the stomach and bowels in order; (Steriltone) to insure normal menstrual functions; effective as a distinctive aid to the glandular system and to bring in harmony the endocrine chain of glands; effective to stimulate the generative functions to insure conception; effective to introduce in the blood stream not only the proper materials that insure body-building and functional stimulus, but also the important and necessary delicate organic secretions, the deficiency of which is often the direct results of poisons absorbed from clogged bowels; and effective when used in connection with Re-Lax Lozenges to eliminate poisons in the womb and vagina.

On September 17, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $500.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22656. Adulteration and misbranding of ampoules of iron cacodylate with strychnine. U. S. v. Roy Ravone Rogers (R. R. Rogers Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $30.** (F. & D. no. 31337. Sample nos. 12839–A, 23101–A, 44590–A.)

This case was based on shipments of a product sold as ampoules of iron cacodylate with strychnine, but which did not consist solely of the said drugs, analyses showing that it contained added quinine.

On July 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Roy Ravone Rogers, trading as R. R. Rogers Chemical Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendant, on or about July 16, 1932, and March 6 and May 2, 1933, from the State of California into the State of Nevada, of quantities of ampoules of iron cacodylate with strychnine, which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "R. R. Rogers Ampoules Iron Cacodylate With Strychnine [or "R. R. Rogers Sterilized Tubes Iron Cacodylate and Strychnine"] * * * R. R. Rogers Chemical Co., San Francisco, Calif."; (ampoule) "Iron Cac. & Strych. 2 cc. [or "1 cc."]."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to consist only of iron cacodylate and strychnine, whereas it contained an added potent drug, quinine.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Iron Cacodylate with Strychnine" and "Iron Cacodylate and Strychnine", borne on the boxes,